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ABSTRACT

Designed for middle school through high school students, this unit contains eight lesson plans that focus on New York state law. The state lessons correspond to lessons in the volume, "Antidote: Civic Responsibility. Drug Avoidance Lessons for Middle School & High School Students." Developed to be presented by educators, law student, or attorneys, the state lessons are interactive and sequential, although individual lessons can stand alone. The document includes legal information about driving while intoxicated, drug offenses, sentencing, and drug and alcohol statutes written specifically to combat juvenile abuse. (RJC)

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Antidote: Civic Responsibility

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New York Law

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Lesson 1

1. Has Aimee violated any state laws? Have her parents?

Aimee has violated no New York law as there is no law which makes a minor liable for an unintentionally dangerous act toward another minor.

Aimee and Carrie's parents may be in violation of New York law for leaving a 3 year old child under the supervision of 10 year old child. New York defines "neglected child" as a child less than 18 who physical, mental or emotional condition has been impaired or is in imminent danger of becoming impaired as a result of a failure of his parent or other person legally responsible for his care to exercise a minimum degree of care (b) in providing the child with proper supervision or guardianship, by unreasonably inflicting or allowing to be inflicted harm, or a substantial risk thereof. NY Jud. Law §1012 (McKinney 1983). It further holds one guilty of endangering the welfare of a child when, "2). Being a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the care or custody of a child less than eighteen years old, he fails or refuses to exercise reasonable diligence in the control of such child to prevent him from becoming an 'abused child', a 'neglected child' . . . NY Penal Law §260.10 (McKinney 1983). Their conviction depends on how often Aimee was left in charge and for how long.

2. Does state law allow 17 year old Tyrell to drink a glass of wine with his dinner without his parents' consent?

No. In New York it is illegal for persons under 21 to possess any alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume such beverage. NY Alco. Bev. Cont. Law § 65-c (Consol. 1993). There are two exceptions to this law. A person under 21 may possess alcoholic beverages with the intent to consume such beverages 1) if the person is a student in a curriculum licensed or registered by the state education department and the student is required to taste or imbibe alcoholic beverages in courses which are a part of the required curriculum, provided the beverages are used only for instructional purposes during class conducted pursuant to such curriculum or 2) if the alcoholic beverage is provided by that person's parent or guardian. Id. Violation of this law results in a fine of up to \$50 and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program.

3. Is Maria violating any law when she tells her roommates whom to call to buy marijuana?

Possession of marijuana is a criminal offense. The amount one possesses affects the penalty. Maria, by assisting her roommates obtain marijuana, committed a crime. One is guilty of criminal facilitation if one assists another by providing the means or opportunity for one to commit the crime. Maria

provided a vital link for her roommates by identifying a dealer. The exact charge will depend on the amount purchased and the charge against her roommates. NY Penal Law §§ 115.00-115.08 (McKinney 1987).

Maria might also be charged with conspiring to purchase an illegal substance. She will be guilty of conspiracy if with intent that conduct constituting a crime be performed, she agreed with one or more persons to engage in or cause the performance of such conduct. Id. at § 105.00 et seq. The punishment and actual charge will depend on the severity of the actual crime involved.

4. Have Adam and Alex broken any laws other than those against drinking and fighting?

One is guilty of reckless endangerment in the second degree, a class A misdemeanor, when "he recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person. NY Penal Law § 120.20 (McKinney 1987). The twins' behavior might fit under this statute. However, it might fit under a law with more severe penalties. To be guilty of assault one must intent to and cause serious injury to another or a third person. Id. at §120.05. This is a class D felony.

5. Has Jose violated any state law even though he is not drinking? Has Carlos or TJ violated any state law?

Jose, age 17, is serving as the designated driver. The facts indicate is not consuming any alcohol, thus, he is acting lawfully.

Carlos, age 22, is able to legally drink alcohol. However, both he and TJ are violating NY law prohibiting "drinking alcoholic beverages, in a motor vehicle being driven upon the public highways." NY Veh. & Traf. Law §1227 (McKinney 1986).

Additionally, if Carlos provided alcohol to TJ who is only 17 he is violating New York law which states that one who, "gives or sells or causes to be given or sold any alcoholic beverage . . . to a person less than 21 years old" is a person guilty of unlawfully dealing with a child in the first degree which is a Class B misdemeanor. NY Penal Law § 260.20(2) (Consol. 1993).

TJ is violating New York law since he is drinking alcohol despite the fact he is under 21 years old. See question 2 above.

6. Is Dr. Melrose violating any state or federal law by prescribing pain killers without conducting an examination or determining need?

Dr. Melrose is violating not only state law, but federal law too. Under 21 U.S.C.A. § 829, a physician must have a legitimate medical purpose for dispensing drugs, and the act of dispensing or prescribing drugs should be within the usual course of professional conduct. U.S. v. Varma, 691 F.2d 460 (1982), U.S. v. Jamieson, 605 F. Supp. 119 (1985).

Dr. Melrose's patients, if they do not provide him with a bona fide reason for needing the painkillers, may also be breaking the law. 21 U.S.C.A. § 843 prohibits knowingly or unknowingly acquiring possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge.

Dr. Melrose would be in violation of New York law for his actions. "A person is guilty of criminal sale of a prescription for a controlled substance when, being a practitioner, . . . he knowingly and unlawfully sells a prescription for a controlled substance. . . A person sells a prescription for a controlled substance unlawfully when he does so other than in good faith in the course of his professional practice." NY Penal Law §220.65.

7. Is Danielle violating any law by taking only one or two pills from someone else's prescription?

Danielle is violating several state and federal laws. Since she is in effect dispensing prescription drugs to herself, she is violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 829, which prohibits dispensing any controlled substance which is a prescription drug without the written prescription of a practitioner. She is also violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 843, which prohibits knowingly or unknowingly acquiring possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge and 21 U.S.C.A. § 844 which prohibits simple possession of a controlled substance unless such a substance was obtained by a prescription. The seriousness of her crime under federal drug control laws will depend on the type of drug which she is taking and how the drugs are used.

Danielle is committing larceny by taking pills from prescriptions. Larceny is defined as "a wrongful taking, obtaining or withholding of another's property." NY Penal § 155.05 (Consol. 1993). Further, Danielle is in violation of NY Penal Law § 220.03 since she knowingly and unlawfully possess a controlled substance. This charge and the related penalty would change as the quantity of the substance increases. The charge may also change depending on the substance.

8. Is Renee breaking any law even though she is not selling drugs herself?

Even though she is not selling drugs directly, Renee is violating several state and federal laws. She is violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 prohibiting possession of a controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or

dispense drugs and 21 U.S.C.A. § 844 prohibiting simple possession of a controlled substance.

Renee could receive an increased sentence in accordance with the federal sentencing guidelines as a result of her using children in her scheme. Under 21 U.S.C.A. § 859, the distribution of a controlled substance to a person under 21 year of age is subject to increased penalties. The United States expressed its concern with the importance of protecting children from drug trafficking under 21 U.S.C.A. § 860, which imposes heavier prison sentences in cases involving the distribution or manufacture of controlled substances in the proximity of schools, playgrounds or youth centers. 18 U.S.C.A. App. 4 § 3B1.3 also provides for increased sentences in cases of abuse of one's position of trust, as in a drug trafficking defendant involving her daughter in the drug trade. U.S. v. Ledesma, 979 F.2d 816 (1992).

Renee is violating NY Penal Law §260.20(2) by knowingly permitting her child to be in a place where there is illegal narcotics activity. Further, she is violating NY Penal Law § 220,.06 since she knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance with the intent to sell it. This charge and the related penalty would change as the quantity of the substance increases. The charge may also change depending on the substance.

Once the controlled substance is sold, Renee has violated NY Penal Law §220.30 regarding the criminal sale of a controlled substance. The above mentioned variations in charge and penalty apply here. If the playground is attached to a school, Renee's violations will increase.

9. Did Jim violate any law other than those regarding controlled substances?

Their heroin use is a felony under federal drug-control statutes. 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 prohibits possession of a controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense such substance. 21 U.S.C.A. § 844 prohibits simple possession of a controlled substance.

Depending on the exact sharing of needles and drugs by Jim and Andre, Jim might be guilty of criminal injection of a narcotic drug if he "knowingly and unlawfully possessed a narcotic drug and he intentionally injects by means of hypodermic syringe or hypodermic needle all or any portion of that drug into the body of another person with the latter's consent. NY Penal Law §220.46.

10. Has the bartender or owner of Bulldog's Bar & Grill violated any law?

Yes. New York law requires Bulldog's not to "deliver, serve, or give away or permit or procure to be delivered, served or

given away any alcoholic beverage to . . . 2) any intoxicated person or to any person apparently under the influence of any alcoholic beverage; nor shall he permit any such person to consume any alcoholic beverage in the licensed premises." NY ABC Ap. Law §49.9 (McKinney 1987).

Further, New York law mandates that, "no person shall sell, deliver or give aware or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away any alcoholic beverages to: . . . 2) Any visibly intoxicated person; 3) Any habitual drunkard known to be such to the person authorized to dispense any alcoholic beverages. NY Alco. Bev. Cont. Law § 65 (Consol. 1993). Refusal to sell or deliver by any person or his/her employer shall result in criminal or civil liability provided refusal was not denied or withheld on account of race, creed, color or national origin. *Id.* at § 65(4). Since Su was visibly intoxicated she should not have been sold the drink. Both the bartender and the owner (under principles of agency) are in violation of the law stated.

Lesson 2

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS:
DRUG AND ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSES
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA OF 1990--CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

According to the Uniform Crime Report of 1990, 68% of the drug abuse violators were arrested for possession of heroin, cocaine or a narcotic derivative. A little over 31% of drug arrests were for the sale and manufacture of drugs.

Out of the 14,195,100 total number of arrests that occurred in 1990, drug abuse violations accounted for 1,089,500, driving under the influence comprised 1,810,800, and liquor law violations represented 714,700 of the total.

1981-1990 Ten Year Trend

Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations

In 1981, the total number of arrests for drug abusers under the age of 18 was 69,383. On the other hand in 1990, the total number was 50,435. This represents a 27.3% decrease in the number of arrests for persons under the age of 18. However, the number of arrests for persons over the age of 18 represent an 89.9% increase from 332,733 in 1981 to 631,932 in 1990.

Liquor Law Violations

For persons over the age of 18, the number of arrests for liquor law violations have dramatically increased to 61% from 218,079 in 1981 to 351,064 in 1990. However, the number of arrests for persons under the age of 18 has decreased to less than 0.4%.

♦ ♦ ♦

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990
A National Crime Victimization Survey Report, February, 1992

Percent Distribution of Victimizations by Perceived Drug or Alcohol Use by Offender:

- ♦ Of the 130,260 total rapes reported by victims to police, 49.8% were believed to be committed by someone under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- ♦ Of a total of 1,149,710 reported robberies, 24.2% involved an offender under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- ♦ Of 1,600,760 aggravated assaults committed 40% were committed by people under the influence of drugs.
- ♦ Of the 3,128,130 simple assaults reported, 32.9% were perpetrated by someone perceived to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Lesson 4

FEDERAL SCHEDULE (answers to handout 3)

DRUG	SCHEDULE
heroin	schedule 1
beer	not a scheduled drug
vodka	not a scheduled drug
nitrate	not a scheduled drug
amphetamines	schedule 3
caffeine	not a scheduled drug
marijuana	schedule 1
crack	schedule 2
scotch	not a scheduled drug
MSG	not a scheduled drug
cocaine	schedule 2
glue	not a scheduled drug

FEDERAL PENALTIES BY SCHEDULE FOR POSSESSION

SCHEDULE	MAX. PRISON	MAX. FINE	MAX. TOTAL
schedule 1	15 years	\$25,000	15yrs + \$25,000
schedule 2	15 years	\$25,000	15yrs + \$25,000
schedule 3	5 years	\$15,000	5yrs + \$15,000
schedule 4	3 years	\$10,000	3yrs + \$10,000
schedule 5	1 year	\$ 5,000	1yr + \$ 5,000
unscheduled drug	n/a	n/a	n/a

The penalty doubles if the defendant has a previous conviction for a schedule law violation.

In order for a drug to be a narcotic, it must be a derivative of opium. All narcotics contain opium or opium derivatives, ie: heroin.

Malt beverages such as beer are not included in the scheduling process. They are controlled by liquor laws.

Information from 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 (West 1981).

New York Law

States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetan ine
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Alabama	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Alaska	sch 1A	sch 2A	sch 2A	sch 3A	sch 4A
Arizona	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Arkansas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	not listed
California	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Colorado	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Connecticut	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Delaware	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
D.C.	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2
Florida	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Georgia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1 ¹	sch 2
Hawaii	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Idaho	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Illinois	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	listed under its act: the Cannabis Control Act, 56 1/2 §701 et seq	sch 2
Indiana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Iowa	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Kansas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 1
Kentucky	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Louisiana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Maine ²	sch W	sch W	sch W	sch W & Z	sch W
Maryland	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 1
Massachusetts ³	class A	class B	class B	class D	class B
Michigan	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Minnesota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Mississippi	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Missouri	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Montana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

¹ Must have more than 15% THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), the chemical in the cannabis plant.

² Maine schedules its drugs under an alphabetical category: W, X, Y & Z. The schedules are similar to other state categorizations.

³ Massachusetts calls their schedules classes, but they are the same thing.

States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamines
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Nebraska	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Nevada ⁴	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Hampshire	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Jersey	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Mexico	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1 & 2	sch 2
New York	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
North Carolina	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	NC has a sixth schedule which incl. marijuana	sch 2
North Dakota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Ohio	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Oklahoma	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Pennsylvania	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Puerto Rico	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Rhode Island	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
South Carolina	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
South Dakota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Tennessee	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2, but only for certified patients under the Controlled Substances Therapeutic Research Act	sch 2
Texas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Utah	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Vermont	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Virginia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	not listed, but liquid marijuana or hashish oil is listed as sch 1	sch 2
Washington	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
West Virginia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Wisconsin	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

⁴ While Nevada does not specifically name drugs under its five schedules, but instead lists the specific tests to determine under which schedule a drug belongs § 453.2182 says that the state will use 21 USC as a guide for scheduling. The state merely reserves the right to reschedule any controlled substance as it sees fit according to the tests set out in 453.166, et. seq.

New York Law

States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetan ine
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Wyoming	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
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New York Law

Lesson 5

OFFENSE/SUBSTANCE	SENTENCE
First Offense: Cocaine - Possession With Intent To Distribute - 5 kg	• imprisonment for 6 to 25 years, and • possibility of fine up to \$30,000 (Class B Felony)
First Offense: Trace of Heroin - Possession of 1 kg or more of a mixture with a small, but detectable amount of heroin	• imprisonment for 4 to 7 years, and • possibility of fine up to \$10,000 (Class D Felony)
First Offense: Codeine - Possession - 200 mg	• imprisonment for 4 to 7 years, and • possibility of fine up to \$10,000 (Class D Felony)
Second Offense: Marijuana - Possession - 50 kg	• imprisonment for 6 to 15 years, and • possibility of fine up to \$15,000 (Class C Felony)
Third Offense - Methamphetamine - Possession - 100 g	• imprisonment for 9 to 15 years, and • possibility of fine up to \$15,000 (Class C Felony)

Cite: NY CLS Penal § 220.03 et seq.

Current Federal Penalties:

Group 1 and Group 2: . . . person shall be sentenced to prison which may not be less than 10 years or more than life and a fine not to exceed 4 million dollars.

Group 3: . . . person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine not exceed \$250,000 in the case of an individual.

Group 4: . . . person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, a fine not to exceed \$500,000.

Group 5: . . . person shall be sentenced mandatory life imprisonment without release and fine not to exceed \$8 million.

Cite: 21 U.S.C. § 841 (1992).

New York Law

Lesson 6 & 7

1. What does DWI stand for?

DWI stands for driving while intoxicated. Under §1192 of New York code no person shall drive while in an intoxicated condition. Driving with 0.10 or more blood alcohol concentration is driving while intoxicated per se.

2. What does DUI stand for?

DUI stands for driving under the influence. In New York under §1192 there is a violation for "driving while ability impaired" in which a person cannot operate a vehicle if impaired by the consumption of alcohol.

3. In terms of penalties, is being convicted of DWI more serious than being convicted of DUI?

It is more serious to be convicted for DWI than for driving while ability impaired.

4. What are the penalties for being convicted of DWI? DUI?

Regarding violations under section 1193, driving while ability is impaired, the penalties are as follow:

CONVICTION	PUNISHMENT
first	• fine of \$300 to \$500, and • up to 15 days in jail, and • license suspended for 90 days.
second violation within 5 years	• fine of \$500 to \$750, and • up to 30 days in jail, and • license suspended for six months.
second or subsequent violation within 10 years	• fine of \$ 750 to \$1000, and • up to 90 days in jail.

Regarding violations for driving while intoxicated:

CONVICTION	PUNISHMENT
first (misdemeanor)	• fine of \$500 to \$1000, and/or • not more than 1 year in jail, and • license revoked for 6 months.
second and subsequent convictions within five years (felony)	• fine of \$1000 to \$5000, and/or • imprisonment as provided for under penal law, and • license revoked for 1 year.

Under §1193 if an individual is under 21 and violates any part of §1192, for the first offense the person's license is revoked for 1 year. For a second or subsequent offense the license is revoked for 1 year or until the offender reaches 21, whichever is longer.

5. What is the penalty for refusing to submit to a breathalyzer test upon a police officer's reasonable request?

Any person who drives within the state of New York consents to a test to determine blood alcohol content. New York code §1194. Your license may be revoked for refusal to take the test. If under 21 the individual loses his/her license one year. If the individual is under 21 and has prior convictions under §1192 his/her license will be revoked for 1 year or until s/he reaches 21, whichever is greater.

6. What must a person's blood alcohol content (BAC) be before he/she is legally intoxicated?

The BAC to be legally intoxicated within New York is 0.10.

7. The legal limit for blood alcohol content is lower for persons under the legal drinking age of 21. True or False?

False. New York has no separate BAC for persons under the age of 21.

8. An open container of alcohol can be in your car if you are 21 or over. True or False?

New York Law

False. Under §1227 it is unlawful to drink alcohol while in a motor vehicle being driving on a public highway, therefore this applies to both passengers and drivers. Highway is defined as any road open to vehicular traffic, public parking lots, and private driveways.

New York Law

Lesson 9

Although the drinking age is 21 in all 50 states (meaning specifically that the sale of alcohol to minors is prohibited), the laws on teenage drinking vary from state to state. The laws vary in regard to whether they include prohibition of the purchase of alcohol, the attempt to purchase alcohol, the consumption of alcohol and the possession of alcohol. According to the March 11, 1993 Safety Recommendation report of the National Transportation Safety Board,

- Five states (DE, FL, MT, NH & NY) and the District of Columbia do not prohibit the purchase of alcohol by minors.
- West Virginia and the District of Columbia do not prohibit public possession of alcohol by minors.
- 23 states (AK, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, RI, IL, IA, LA, ME, MD, MI, MS, MT, NV, NH, NY, SC, TX, UT, VT, VA) do not prohibit minors from attempting to purchase alcohol.
- 21 states (AR, CO, CT, FL, GA, HI, IA, KY, LA, MA, MS, MO, NE, NH, NM, NC, OR, SC, VT, WV, WY) do not prohibit alcohol consumption by minors.
- 16 states (AR, CA, CO, HI, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, NY, NC, OK, SD, VA, WA, WY) do not prohibit minors from misrepresenting their age in order to purchase alcohol.
- 19 states (AL, AR, CO, DE, DC, IA, KS, LA, MD, MN, MT, NJ, OR, PA, SC, UT, VA, WA, WI) do not prohibit minors from presenting false ID to purchase alcohol.

In addition, most states do not prohibit minors from driving with alcohol in their blood unless their blood alcohol content reaches the adult legal limit, which is .10 percent in most states. Fifteen states, however, have amended their laws to lower for minors the permitted blood alcohol content while driving. These laws vary according to the age under which minors must be in order for the lower blood alcohol content to apply. Here is the layout for state laws on blood alcohol content for minors while driving:

<u>0.00 BAC</u>	<u>0.01 BAC</u>	<u>0.02 BAC</u>	<u>0.04 BAC</u>	<u>0.05 BAC</u>	<u>0.06 BAC</u>
AZ (<21)	NJ (<21)	ME (<21)	RI (<21)	CA (<18)	GA (<18)
NC (<19)		MD (<21)	NH (<21)	NM (<18)	
OR (<21)		OH (<18)			
UT (<21)		VT (<18)			
WI (<18)					

A number of states have tried to cut down on teenage driving accidents by implementing nighttime driving restrictions. The following states have some form of curfew for teenage driving:

ID:	minors <16 can drive during the daytime only
IL:	minors <17 cannot drive between 11pm-6am Mon-Thur and 12am-6am Fri-Sun
LA:	minors <15 cannot drive between 11pm-6am Mon-Thur and 12am-6am Fri-Sun
MD:	minors <16 cannot drive between 12am-5am
MA:	minors <18 cannot drive between 1am-4am
NY:	minors <18 cannot drive between 9pm-5am
PA:	minors <18 cannot drive between 12am-5am
SD:	minors <16 cannot drive between 8pm-6am.

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